

Dressing the LITTLE PEOPLE



Gingham will play an important role this season in the wardrobe of the small daughters, but it will be used only in the finest and sheerest qualities. For the child who looks best in a rather severe type of garb nothing is prettier than the simply made one-piece frock of tailored linen or pique. The little maiden's tailored linen costume is much on the lines of that worn by her small brother, who is still condemned to the despised skirts. Colored linens, plain madras and various attractive cotton fabrics of plain surface are used for the more elaborate jumper frocks. Party frocks of lingerie or China silk are quite as elaborate as any designed for the little maid's elder sister, so far as handwork goes. The child's runabout lingerie hat is a substantial affair of heavy linen, with a self-embroidered edge.

DEALERS IN LOGS.

Timber of Certain Kinds Supplied for Special Uses.

In a downtown building there appears on the door of one office, under the name of the concern occupying it, this word: "Logs." The business of the concern is to supply logs of certain native woods for the use of veneer manufacturers, and logs of certain woods for export, says the New York Sun.

White oak, yellow poplar and ash are the woods that this concern collects for veneering purposes, and it buys those wherever it can find them. For some years the principal sources of supply for white oak have been Virginia and West Virginia.

Two or three times a year a member of the firm, who is also its buyer, traverses these States in search of suitable white oak trees, and he may find yellow poplar and ash in the same regions. The white oak has been pretty well cut away along the lines of the railroads, and so now he goes back in the country and spends weeks there looking for suitable trees.

A log is the clear trunk of the tree extending from the ground to where the tree branches. To be available for veneers a white oak log must be at least ten feet in length and not less than thirty inches in diameter, for the oak must be quartered before it is sawed or sliced into veneers. They get oak logs that will cut ten, twelve, fourteen and sixteen feet, and occasionally they find a white oak tree with a trunk that will measure thirty-six feet, cutting three twelve-foot logs, the biggest of these having a diameter of perhaps forty-five inches.

The log buyer may get back as far as twenty-five miles from the railroad, which is about as far as it pays to haul a log, and, of course, the farther back he gets the less he pays for the trees, for there is to be added to the price paid for them the cost of hauling them to a shipping point. He will buy one tree or three or four or any number.

When the trees have been cut down the buyer has to get them to the railroad, and for this work he hires teams in the neighborhood; and it takes good teams and hard work to get the logs out over the rough mountain roads. One big white oak tree that was bought at a point twenty miles back, and that cut into two lengths, it took two six-horse teams, each hauling a single cut, two days to haul out.

It may be that the buyer will hit a bunch of trees, enough for a carload of logs, in one place; but if he doesn't find so many in one spot he gets the one tree or three or four or half a dozen that he may find here or there to the railroad and brands them, and then goes on collecting until he has got together enough to make a car load or more. This concern brings veneer logs to New York, and it ships also to Boston.

The black walnut logs collected are mostly shipped to Germany and Spain, those sent to Spain being shipped in the bark, while those sent to Germany are hewed eight-sided here before shipment. The black walnut logs are brought mainly from the South. The biggest black walnut tree that this concern ever bought was found in New Jersey, and when cut measured 7 feet in diameter at the butt.

LAWSUITS OVER TRIFLES.

Famous Cases that Cost Much More than They Were Worth.

Many men, level-headed enough about other things, seem to lose their wits entirely when they get tangled up in a lawsuit. In a case recently concluded in the German courts a Berlin business man paid out over \$900 to recover the value of a five-cent postage stamp, and now everybody is laughing at him because he didn't even get the stamp

back. It seems as if this claimant had justice on his side, too; he had written a polite letter asking for an address and inclosing postage for reply. Failing to get an answer, he sued for the stamp.

The famous Missouri watermelon case was just as trifling and even more disastrous. The seed was planted on one farm, but the vine crept through a crack in the rail fence and the melon grew on the other side. Both farmers claimed it and instead of seeing the joke they went to law. To add to the puzzle of ownership an additional complication, the fence was on a county line and a question of the jurisdiction, of course, was involved. The farmers bankrupted themselves without deciding the question of ownership. The melon, worth about 10 cents in the first place, had disappeared long before.

How the costs run up in these trivial actions was shown in a Canadian case. By one of those queer marriage settlements sometimes made in England a young man agreed to pay his wife's mother \$100 on the first day of every year. He settled in Canada, and when he came to make the remittance he deducted the amount of the money order and sent her only \$9.84. The mother-in-law insisted that she must have the other 16 cents, and after a month or two she had her attorneys bring suit against him in the Ontario courts. She made him pay, too, and stuck him for the costs of the action, though she was obliged to fee her own lawyers. The total expenses of this 16-cent lawsuit were said to be exactly \$912, most of which fell upon the economical son-in-law.

The most expensive lawsuit in the world is said to have been that over the will of Antonio Traversa, a merchant who lived at Milan. He left a fortune of \$3,000,000, and there were a large number of heirs with conflicting interests. The case was in the different courts of Italy 50 years, and the 105 lawyers engaged in it ran up costs aggregating more than \$2,000,000. The estate lost in value, too, during the contest, so that the winning heirs found themselves with a small sum to their share when the final decision was rendered.

One of the most persistent complainants on record was an aged Belgian lawyer who once tried to ride in an Antwerp street car or "tramway" on a ticket which he maintained was good, but which the company refused to honor. He brought suit against them next day and the court decided against him. He paid his costs, only a trifle, and the next time he got on the car he offered the same ticket. It was refused, and again he haled the company into court.

As he was his own lawyer and the ticket was his witness, it was not an expensive course of litigation for him, but it cost the company something. As often as he would be thrown out of court he would offer the ticket again and establish grounds for a new case. At last the tramway company saw a great light. They accepted the ticket one day and let the lawyer ride.

And Still He Lives.

"In what way are the President's ears peculiar?" asked the commandant crank.

"Go on, I'll bite," growled the victim. "Why, a great deal of what comes to them comes through the Loeb."—Kansas City Times.

Practical Optimism.

An optimist is a cheery creature, but let not your optimism put its main strength on sentiments hung above your office desk, such as "Smile," "Cheer Up"—act them.

Some women seem to absorb gossip. No one is ever able to tell them anything "on" someone; they know it first.

If a man is henpecked it is because he deserves to be.

A HOME-MADE SIDEBOARD

A sideboard is an expensive piece of furniture to buy, but there is no reason why a substitute should not be made which will answer the purpose very well and yet cost less than two dollars—with the extra advantage that it can be unscrewed and packed up in a small compass when the owner has to change his place of abode.

The main body of such a construction consists of three boxes firmly screwed together with a strong board fixed on the top. This last should be bevelled at the edge, and should project at least three inches at the sides and front, leaving the back quite level. The lids of the boxes can be utilized as shelves, as seen in the sketch of the sideboard when completed.

A pottery rack with an ornamental fall can be bought ready-made for a trifle; this is nailed on the wall about twenty inches above the sideboard. It is provided underneath with a small brass rod having a screw socket, and a similar rod is placed beneath the slab of the sideboard. Curtains of some



THE FINISHED SIDEBOARD.

rich color are hung so as to conceal the contents of the shelves, and also to give a good background for the silver trays, etc., which generally stand here ready for use. The wood can be stained oak or walnut. Of course if the sideboard is made out of well-planned white wood you will get a better looking article at a slight additional expense. Where only a few tools are at your disposal and no room exists suitable for a workshop, the boxes will certainly be found easier to manipulate and will save a good deal of time and trouble, while producing a wonderfully good effect when finished.

LONDON'S DREAM.

Britishers Are Anxious to Have a City Undrilled by Smoke.

A movement is on foot to make London, the dirty and the fog-ridden, a smokeless city, and it is believed that when London shows the way other great towns throughout the world will follow suit. The idea is to make it unnecessary to haul a ton of coal into the town. In other words, all the coal turned out at the mines is to be transformed into gas and supplied through pipes to all those who desire it for power, heating or lighting.

You can see that it is a gigantic scheme—one in which failure is more likely than success, and yet conservative London believes that it is feasible.

Of course, in order that the plan may carry through it is necessary to make the gas fuel cheaper than coal. Otherwise, there is no way in which those who desire power, heat or light can be made to dispense with the fuel which they now employ. This the projectors of the scheme think can be done. It is said that they can make the gas pipe it to the city just as all is now transported for many miles in this country, and sell it at the rate of 40 cents a thousand feet. By so doing they expect to undersell the coal man, and thus make the smoke a thing of the past.

In this country, for some years, efforts have been made continually to reduce the volume of smoke in the cities. Various laws have been passed, and any number of contrivances have been put on the market for the purpose of preventing the issuing forth of great volumes of smoke. But the smoke still goes out of the chimneys just the same—to twist the words of the song a bit. In this country there has been considerable discussion of the project started in London—mainly, of course, among those who seek the city beautiful, but so far as is known no attempt has been made here to do what the Londoners propose.

On the Road.

The manager rushed into the property room excitedly. "Where is the apple to put on Tell's son's head?" he cried. "The audience is waiting. There's not a minute to lose."

The property man put down his newspaper and took his pipe from his mouth.

"Toll ate it," he said, calmly. "You didn't pay him yesterday, and he stewed it for his supper."

A wise man has been known to do a foolish thing: Try to reason sense into a fool.

S.S.S. HEALS OLD SORES

No old sore exists merely because the flesh is diseased at that particular spot; if this were true simple cleanliness and local applications would heal them. Whenever a sore or ulcer refuses to heal readily, the blood is at fault; this vital fluid is filled with impurities and poisons which are being constantly discharged into the place, feeding it with noxious matter and irritating and inflaming the nerves and tissues so the sore cannot heal. These impurities in the blood may be the remains of some constitutional trouble, the effect of a debilitating spell of sickness, leaving disease germs in the system, or the absorption by the blood of the fermented refuse matter which the bodily channels of waste have failed to remove. Again the cause may be hereditary, the diseased blood of ancestry being handed down to posterity; but whatever the cause, the fact that the sore will not heal shows the necessity for the very best constitutional treatment. There is nothing that causes more worry and anxiety than an old sore which resists treatment.

Every symptom suggests pollution and disease—the discharge, the red, angry looking flesh, the pain and inflammation, and the discoloration of surrounding parts, all show that deep down in the blood there are morbid and dangerous forces at work, constantly creating poisons which may in the end lead to Cancer. Local applications are valuable only for their cleansing and antiseptic effects; they do not reach the blood, where the real cause is located, and can therefore have no real curative worth. S. S. S. heals old sores by going down to the fountain-head of the trouble and driving out the poison-producing germs and morbid matters which are keeping the ulcer open. It removes every particle of impurity from the circulation and makes this life-stream pure, fresh and health-sustaining. Then as new, rich blood is carried to the place the healing begins, all discharge ceases, the inflammation leaves, new tissue and healthy flesh are formed, and soon the sore or ulcer is well. S. S. S. is the greatest of all blood purifiers and finest of tonics, just what is needed in the treatment, and in addition to curing the sore will build up and strengthen every part of the system. Special book on Sores and Ulcers and any medical advice desired furnished free to all who write. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

I want to recommend S. S. S. to any who are in need of a blood purifier, and especially a remedy for sores and obstinate ulcers. In 1877 I had my leg badly cut on the sharp edge of a barrel, and having on a blue woollen stocking the place was badly poisoned from the dye. A great sore formed and for years no one knew what I suffered with the place. I tried, it seemed to me, everything I had ever heard of, but I got no relief and I thought I would have to go through life with an angry, discharging sore on my leg. At last I began the use of S. S. S., and it was but a short time until I saw that the place was improving. I continued it until it removed all the poison from my blood and made a complete and permanent cure of the sore. J. M. KILLIS. 250 Navy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mobility.

Mrs. Vick Sean's eyes flashed. "Johnny doesn't get that weak chin of his from my side of the house!" she exclaimed. "No, my dear," meekly responded her husband. "Johnny has my chin, but he inherits his mother's tireless capacity for keeping it in motion."

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Header Sound.

"I don't thank you for recommending that young clerk," exclaimed the indignant old broker as they met in the elevator.

"What's the trouble?" queried the jovial banker. "Why, you said he was as square as a dollar, and he isn't square at all."

"H'm! Neither is a dollar."

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A Capitol Carol.

Monotony cannot be wrong. This world each year the lesson teaches. The birds all sing the same old song. Just as we make the same old speeches. —Washington Star.

Recovery.

"Doctor, will my boy recover?" "Recover? Madam, it will take more than a fall off a trolley car to kill your boy. He's the toughest little imp that runs the streets."

"O, thank you, doctor! You have taken such a load off my mind!"—Chicago Tribune.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years Dr. J. C. Cheney pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it curable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH CURE, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 2 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"You haven't been back here before for thirty years, Hill? Gosh, that's a long time! What changes do you see that surprise you the most?" "Well, to tell you the truth, Dave, what I notice more than anything else is that everybody has grown old so much faster than I have."

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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